DRONOV, A. N., BORODAVCHENKO, P. I.

Set-up for casring shot. Lit. proizv. No 3, 1952.

DRONOV, A. N., and BORODAVCHENKO, P. I.

Casting shot for shot-peening apparatus. Sel'khozmashina, No 4, 1952.

1. BORODVACHENKO, P. I.; DRONOV, A. N., Engs.

2. USSR (600)

4. Conveying Machinery

7. Moving lumber on a belt conveyor at a great angle, Sel'khozmashina, No. 10, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

DRONOV, A.P.

Checking single-phase meters. Izm. tekh. no.2:34 Mr-Ap '57.
(Electric meters) (MLRA 10:6)

AUTHORS: Dronov, A.P., Sviridov, A.G. and Sobolev, N.N.

SOV/51-5-5-2/23

TITLE: On Measurement of Flame Temperatures by the Method of Relative Intensities of Spectral Lines (Ob izmerenii temperatur plamen metodom otnositel'nykh intensivnostey spektral'nykh liniy)

PERIODICAL: Optika i Spektroskopiya, 1958, Vol 5, Nr 5, pp 490-499 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In measurement of temperature by the method of relative intensities of spectral lines the following conditions must be satisfied: (1) The lines used in measurements should differ by at least 0.5 eV in the energies of their upper levels. (2) The lines chosen for measurements should not be subject to re-absorption. (3) To avoid self-reversal the lines used should not end at ground level. (4) The probabilities of transitions of the lines used should be known fairly accurately. (5) The intensity of the background near the lines used for measurement should be low. Preliminary experiments showed that in acetylene-air and hydrogen-oxygen flames the following lines can be used for measurement of flame temperature: Li at 8126, 6104, 4972, 4603, 4132 Å, and Na at 8195-83, 6160-54, 5688-83, 5154-49, 4983-79, 4669-65 Å. These lines satisfy conditions (1), (2), (3) and (5). To satisfy condition (4), the transition probabilities for

On Measurement of Flame Temperatures by the Method of Relative Intensities of Spectral Lines

these lines were determined by finding their relative intensities in flames and measuring the flame temperature by the method using reversal of spectral lines. Fig 1 gives the apparatus used to produce controlled hydrogen-oxygen flames; 1 and 7 are reducing valves, 2 and 6 are mercury monometers, 3 is an atomizer, 4 is a device for trapping of larger drops of $LiNO_3$ and NaBr solutions, which are used as sources of Li and Na, 5 is a mixing chamber, 8 is a calibrated capillary and 9 is a burner. The apparatus used for producing acetylene-air flames was described in Ref 9. The flame temperature was measured using reversal of spectral lines. In measurement of temperature of acetylene-air flames the authors used a lamp with a tungsten ribbon as a light standard. Temperature of hydrogen-oxygen flames was measured using a carbon arc as an auxiliary source. The following lines were used for these measurements; Li at 6707.8 Å and Na at 5890-96 Å. The acetylene-air flame temperature was found to be 2420°K and that of the hydrogen-oxygen flame was found to be 3080°K. The flame spectra were photographed using an ISP-51 spectrograph. As a check of the results obtained, the line intensities were measured also using a photoelectric set-up shown in Fig 2, where 1 is a light

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On Measurement of Flame Temperatures by the Method of Relative Intensities of Spectral Lines

Ref 6-8 agree satisfactorily with the results given in the present paper. The authors attempted also to determine transition probabilities of K, Rb and Cs lines. This attempt has failed because of the strong continuous background produced near these lines when higher concentrations of the appropriate salts are used in acetylene-air and hydrogen-oxygen flames. The authors used the transition probabilities of Na lines given in Table 3, to determine the temperature of a carbon arc, loaded with 50% NaCl + 50% C powder. Simultaneously the arc temperature was measured from the relative intensities of cyanogen lines and by the method of line reversal (5688 Å Na line). The cyanogen temperature was 4650°K, the reversal temperature was 3900°K and the temperature obtained from the relative intensities of various Na line pairs varied from 3000-5000°K. This scatter is ascribed to non-uniformity of the arc. It is suggested that, in contrast to arcs, the flame temperatures may be reliably measured using the method of relative intensities of

On Measurement of Flame Temperatures by the Method of Relative Intensities of Spectral Lines

source , 2 a modulator disk, 3 a source of reference voltage, 4 is a spectrograph, 5 a photoelectric receiver consisting of two exit slits and 2 photomultipliers, 6 are amplifying cascades, 7 a synchronous detector and 8 is an end cascade. The transition probabilities of the Li and the Na lines, determined from their relative intensities and flame temperatures, are given in Tables 1 (Na lines) and 2 (Li lines). The 4982 Å Na line and the 6104 Å Li line were used as standards and their transition probabilities were taken to be equal to 1.00. Tables 3 and 4 give the mean experimental values (obtained by the present authors) of the transition probabilities of the Na and Li lines respectively. These values are given in the fourth columns of Tables 3 and 4 and are compared with the experimental values of Key (Ref 5), which are listed in the fifth columns, and with the theoretical values of Refs 6, 7 and 8 which are given in the sixth and later columns. There seems to be no agreement between Key's results and those obtained by the present authors. This may be due to the fact that Key used an arc as his light source. The theoretical values of

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spectral lines described in the present paper. There are 3 figures, 4 tables and 14 references, 7 of which are Soviet, 2 Dutch, 1 German, 1 English, 1 translation and 2 American.

SUBMITTED: December 3, 1957

Card 5/5 1. Flames--Temperature 2. Temperature--Measurement 3. Flames --Spectra

S/051/61/010/003/002/010
E032/E514

26.2311

AUTHORS: Dronov, A. P., Sviridov, A. G. and Sobolev, N.N.

TITLE: An Investigation of the State of Krypton Behind a Shock-wave

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1961, Vol.10, No.3, pp.312-321

TEXT: The present work is concerned with the spectroscopic study of krypton behind a shock-wave (M = 10-15) and represents an extension of the work reported by V. N. Alyamovskiy and V. F. Kitayeva (Ref.10) and F. S. Fayzullov, N. N. Sobolev and Ye. M. Kudryavtsev (Ref.11). An attempt has been made to investigate the state of krypton from measurements on hydrogen line emission. The hydrogen was present in the gas under investigation either in the form of the natural impurity or was specially added in small quantities so as not to affect the thermodynamic properties of the gas. The paper begins with a brief calculation of the state of krypton behind a shock-wave. The analysis is based on the laws of conservation of mass, momentum and energy and these are written down in the form

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$$\rho_1 U_s = \rho_2 (U_s - u_2), \tag{1}$$

$$P_1 + \rho_1 U_s^2 = P_2 + \rho_2 (U_s - u_2)^2, \tag{2}$$

$$H_1 + \frac{1}{2} U_s^2 = H_2 + \frac{1}{2} (U_s - u_2)^2, \tag{3}$$

The further two equations which are necessary are the equation of state of the gas

$$\frac{P_2}{\rho_2} = (1 + \alpha_2) \frac{RT_2}{\mu} \tag{4}$$

and the Saha equation

$$\frac{\alpha_2^2}{1 - \alpha_2^2} \rho_2 = K(T_2). \tag{5}$$

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In the above system of equations

$$H = \frac{5}{2}(1+\alpha)\frac{R}{\mu}T + \alpha\frac{N\chi_0}{\mu} \qquad \text{A.}$$

is the enthalpy per unit mass and

$$K(T_2) = \frac{2g^+}{g_0}k\left(\frac{2\pi m_e k}{h^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} T_2^{\frac{5}{2}} e^{-\frac{\chi_0}{kT_2}}. \qquad \text{B.}$$

The symbols are defined as follows: subscript 1 refers to the gas prior to the passage of the shock-wave, subscript 2 refers to the gas behind the shock-wave, p is the pressure, ρ the density, U_s is the velocity of the shock-wave, u_2 is the velocity of the gas particles, α is the degree of ionization, χ_0 is the ionization potential, g_0 is the statistical weight for a neutral atom and g^+ is the statistical weight of an ion. Eqs. (1) to (5) are then reduced to the single equation relating the degree of

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ionization α_2 to the temperature T:

$$\frac{1-\alpha_2^2}{\alpha_2^2}\cdot\frac{1}{\rho}K-\frac{p_1}{\rho_1}-4(1+\alpha_2)\frac{R}{\mu}T_2-\frac{\alpha_2^2}{1-\alpha_2}\frac{R}{\mu}T_2\frac{p_1}{K}-$$
$$-2\alpha_2\frac{N\chi_0}{\mu}+\frac{5RT_1}{\mu}=0, \qquad (6)$$

where N is the Avogadro number and μ is the molcular weight. The degree of ionization α_o can thus be computed for various assumed values of T_o. Knowing T_2 and α_2 it is then possible to calculate p_2, ρ_2 and U_S from the formulae

$$p_2=\frac{1-\alpha_2^2}{\alpha_2^2}K, \qquad (7)$$

$$\rho_2=\frac{p_2}{\frac{R}{\mu}T_2(1+\alpha_2)}, \qquad (8)$$

$$U_S=\left(\frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1}\frac{p_2-p_1}{\rho_2-\rho_1}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \qquad (9)$$

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Having determined α_2, p_2, ρ_2 and U_s as functions of T_2, one can plot graphs of T_2, α_2, p_2 and ρ_2 as functions of U_s or $M = U_s/c_1$, where c_1 is the velocity of sound in krypton (218 m/sec). The present authors have carried out such calculations using the "Ural" computer and some of the results are shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Fig.1 gives the temperature of the plasma T_o behind the front of the shock-wave as a function of M for various values of the initial pressure p_1. Curves 1 to 6 correspond to the following values of p_1, respectively: 1.0, 2.0, 5.2, 7.0, 10.0 and 15.0 mm Hg. Fig.2 shows the degree of ionization, the density and the pressure behind the shock-wave front as functions of M for different values of p_1. The curves marked 1 to 6 correspond to the same values of p_1 as quoted for Fig.1. In the second part of this work a description is given of the apparatus employed to verify this theory. The apparatus is shown schematically in Fig.3. The temperature was determined from the relative intensity of the H_α and H_β lines, and the concentration of charged particles was determined from the broadening of these lines. The

concentration was calculated from the formula

$$N_i = 3.4 \cdot 10^{14} (\Delta\lambda)^{\frac{3}{2}} \qquad (11)$$

where $\Delta\lambda$ is the half-width in angstroms. The experiments showed that the determination of the temperature from the relative width of H_α and H_β in krypton behind a shock-wave is difficult because of the large width of the H_β line and the presence of a continuous spectrum surrounding this line. Fig.8 shows the experimental points obtained for lg N_i as a function of M (1 - H_α, 2 - H_β, 3 - H_α with addition of H_2, 4 - H_β with addition of H_2; continuous curve - theoretical). As can be seen from Fig.8, the agreement between experiment and theory is satisfactory. The experimental data do not differ from the theoretical values by a factor greater than 1.5 to 2. However, most of the experimental points lie below the theoretical curve. This may be due to: a) reduced gas temperature due to the presence of hydrogen and other impurities in krypton and b) neglect of losses by radiation. Acknowledgments

are expressed to G. V. Kazakova for assistance. There are 3 tables, 8 figures and 14 references: 5 Soviet and 9 non-Soviet.

SUBMITTED: May 13, 1960

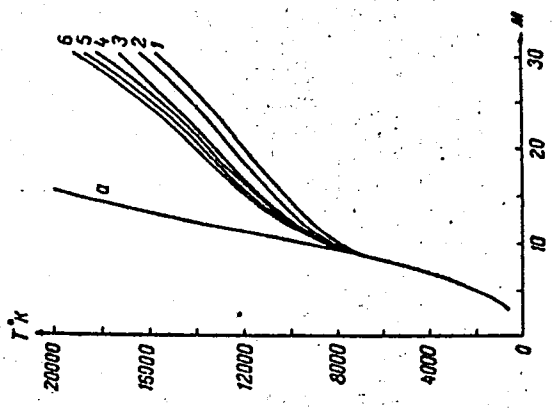

Fig.1

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Fig.2

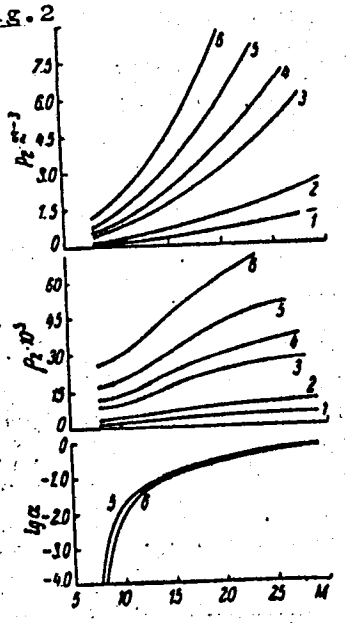
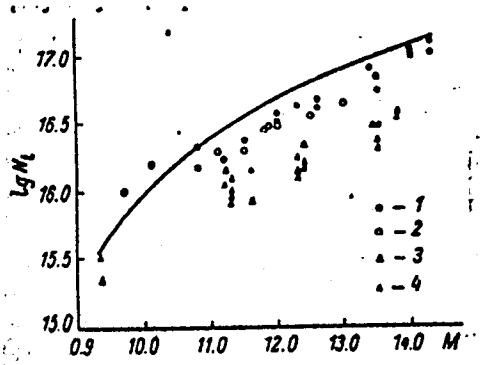


Fig.8



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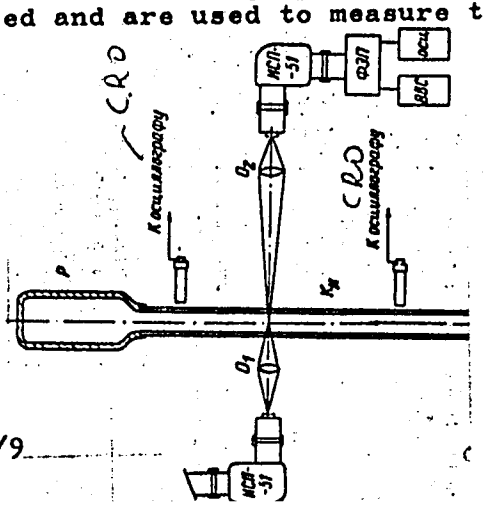
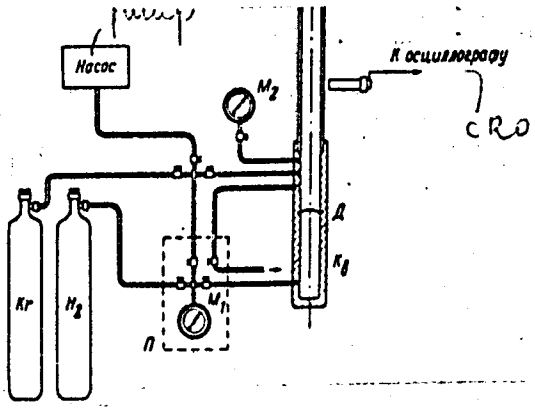
E032/E514

Fig.3. Legend. Schematic diagram of the shock-wave apparatus. $K_в$, $K_н$ - high and low pressure chambers, Д - diaphragm, P - receiver, M_1 and M_2 - manometers, П - control panel, Kr and H_2 - krypton and hydrogen cylinders, O_1 and O_2 - objectives, ФЭП (FEP) - photo-electric attachment, ВВС - high voltage stabilized source, ОСЦ (OSTs) - double beam oscillograph. Three photomultipliers are also indicated and are used to measure the velocity of the shock-wave.





Card 9/9

L 15727-63 EPR/EPA(b)/EPF(c)/EWT(1)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD/
ESD-3/AFWL Ps-4/Pd-4/Pr-4 WW/JD

ACCESSION NR: AR3002666 S/0124/63/000/005/B024/B025

SOURCE: Rzh. Mekhanika, Abs. 5B121 80

AUTHOR: Alyamovskiy, V.N.; Dronov, A. P.; Kitayeva, V. F.; Sviridov, A. G.; Sobolev, N. N.

TITLE: Experimental determination of the concentration of charged particles in argon and krypton behind a shock wave

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Vopr. magnitn. gidrodinamiki i dinamiki plazmy. v. 2. Riga, AN LatvSSR, 1962, 379-386

TOPIC TAGS: argon, krypton, shock wave, spectroscopy, contour line, electron temperature

TRANSLATION: Spectroscopic studies of the states of the inert gases argon and krypton behind shock waves were made. The contour lines of hydrogen in krypton were studied behind the incident wave; in argon, behind the reflected. The hydrogen admixture was about 1-5%. The initial pressure was of the order of 0.2-1 mm of mercury. In the argon behind the reflected wave, the calculated

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L 15727-63
ACCESSION NR: AR3002666

C

temperature was of the order of 12000-13000° K. The concentration of electrons was determined by the method of comparison of the experimental contour lines with the theoretical ones, and the temperature was determined using the assumption of thermodynamic equilibrium. Yu.R.

DATE ACQ: 14Jun63 SUB CODE: PH ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

38526

S/051/62/012/006/003/020
E032/E514

26.1135

AUTHORS: Dronov, A.P., Sviridov, A.G. and Sobolev, N.N.

TITLE: Continuous emission spectrum of krypton and xenon behind a shock wave

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 12, no. 6, 1962, 677 - 690

TEXT: A review of the work reported by H.E. Petschek et al (Ref. 1 - J. Appl. Phys., 26, 83, 1955) and by W. Roth and P. Gloersen (Ref. 3 - J. Chem.Phys., 29, 820, 1958; Ref. 4 - -do- 1959, 31, 844; Ref. 5 - -do- 1960, 32, 1876; Ref. 6 - Phys. Fluids, 3, 857, 1960) leads the authors to the conclusion that there are at least two mechanisms responsible for the emission of the continuous spectrum in inert gases (recombinational mechanisms of Kramers and Unsold and the radiative transmission mechanism of Roth and Gloersen). The present work was carried out to investigate the spectrum of xenon and krypton behind shock fronts in the Mach-number range 11.5 - 15 . The shock waves were produced in a glass tube (Ref. 10 - N.N. Sobolev et al - Optika i spektroskopiya,10,312,1961)

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S/051/62/012/006/003/020
Continuous emission spectrum E032/E314

The velocity of propagation of the shock fronts was measured with the aid of two photomultipliers and the intensity of the emission was determined photo-electrically by comparing it with a standard tungsten strip lamp. The spectrum was examined with the aid of the ИСП-51 (ISP-51) and Q-24 spectrographs. The energy distribution in the spectrum and the brightness of the emission was determined for different values of the Mach number. Preliminary results showed that the intensity of the continuous spectrum increased with increasing Mach number, both in absolute magnitude and relative to the line spectrum of the inert gas under investigation. The line and continuous emission behind the shock fronts appear simultaneously. For $M > 11$ the induction period observed by Roth and Gloersen is absent and the observed emission is developed immediately behind the shock front. The general conclusion is that both the energy distributions and the brightness of the continuous emission is in agreement with the Kramers--Unsold theory for $M > 11$. The continuous spectrum is produced as a result of recombination of electrons with ions and the concentration of these particles in these experiments approached the equilibrium values. There are 10 figures and 3 tables.

Submitted: April 8, 1961
Card 2/2

MITROFANOV, M.G.; MIRSKIY, Ya.V.; DOROGOCHINSKIY, A.Z.; DRONIN, A.P.
MAKAR'YEV, S.V.; LUGOVOY, B.I.

Selecting the best arrangement for separating gasoline fractions in molecular sieves. Trudy GrozNII no. 15:84-92 '63.
(MIRA 17:5)

ANTROPOV, Ye.T.; DRONOV, A.P.; SOBOLEV, N.N.; CHEREMISINOV, V.P.[deceased]

Experimental determination of the matrix element of the electron transition in gamma and beta systems of the NO molecule. Dokl. AN SSSR 153 no.1:67-69 N '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Predstavleno akademikom I.V. Obreimovym.

ANTROPOV, Ye.T.; DRONOV, A.P.; SOBOLEV, N.N.

Experimental determination of the matrix element of the dipole moment of an electron transition in the β- and γ-band systems of nitrogen oxide. Part 2. Opt. i spektr. 17 no.5:654-661 N '64. (MIRA 17:12)

ACC NR: AP6031953 SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/66/021/003/0267/0274

AUTHOR: Dronov, A. P.; Fayzullov, F. S.; Sobolev, N. N.

ORG: none

4:3

TITLE: Determination of the electron transfer energy of the first positive band system of nitrogen. I.

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 21, no. 3, 1966, 267-274

TOPIC TAGS: molecule energy level, nitrogen energy level, molecule band, nitrogen band, electron transfer energy, molecule energy transfer, EXCITED ELECTRON STATE, SHOCK WAVE, BAND SPECTRUM, ELECTRON ENERGY

ABSTRACT: The electron transfer from the first positive band system of the nitrogen molecule, which occurs between the second $B^3\Pi_g$ and first $A^3\Sigma^+_u$ excited electron states, was experimentally investigated on an installation based on the measurement of the intensity of radiative emission behind a shock wave. The installation consisted of a specially adapted shock tube, an ISP-51 spectrograph, a three-stage electron-optical converter for photographically recording the spectrum, and a 4-channel DFS-33 diffraction spectrometer for recording the spectrum intensity. The (1, 0) band (λ = 8912.3 Å) of the positive system of N_2 was photographically recorded and the absolute intensity of the rotation lines belonging to this band was measured by the installation. The article, which is the first part of a larger work, discusses at length the measuring installation, describing its components and characteristics. The

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UDC: 539.194

L 46760-66
ACC NR: AP6031953

measurement results are presented in a photograph taken from the screen of the electron-optical converter showing two spectra—one of a neon lamp with two close, well resolved lines of 8654 and 8634 A and the other of nitrogen heated by the shock wave to about 8000K. The photograph shows the rotational structure of the band tail of the CN red system. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 formula. [FP]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 29Mar65/ ORIG REF: 013/ OTH REF: 006/ ATD PRESS: 5090

hs

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP/000024 SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/66/021/005/0538/0545

AUTHOR: Dronov, A. P.; Sobolev, N. N.; Fayzullov, F. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Determination of the strength of the electron transition of the first positive system of nitrogen bands. II

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 21, no. 5, 1966, 538-545

TOPIC TAGS: nitrogen, band spectrum, electron transition, shock wave reflection, radiation intensity, oscillator strength

ABSTRACT: The apparatus described in the first part of the paper (Opt. i spektr. v. 21, 267, 1966) is used to measure the absolute intensity of the group of rotational lines at λ 8819.4 Å of the (1, 0) band of the first positive system of nitrogen heated by a reflected shock wave. The test procedure is described in detail. The primary data obtained in each experiment for the initial nitrogen pressure (10 mm Hg), the velocity of the incident shock wave, oscillograms of the radiation intensity, and oscillograms of the radiation intensity of the standard lamp used for calibration, are given. The procedure for determining the strength of the electronic transition and the oscillator strength from the integral radiation intensity is described, and the measured absolute intensities are used to obtain numerical values for the electron transition strength (0.089 ± 0.026 atomic units) and the oscillator strength (0.0028 ± 0.00098). The registered spectra show convincingly that the second com-

UDC: 539.194

ACC NR: AP7000024

ponent of radiation in this region is the red band system of the CN present in the shock tube in the form of impurity to the nitrogen. Tables are presented of the intensity factors of the rotational lines. The identification of the second component is due to the use of an electrooptical converter for registering the spectrum. The authors thank A. G. Sviridov for useful advice, P. P. Lazarev for solving the gas-dynamic problem, V. A. Boyko and M. N. Glasko for help with the work, M. I. Pergament for consultation, and M. M. Butslov and co-workers for supplying the electrooptical converter. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 2 formulas, and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 05Apr65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 012

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7002419 SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/66/021/006/0727/0734

AUTHOR: Dronov, A. P.; Sobolev, N. N.; Fayzullov, F. S.; Boyko, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Determination of the intensity of electron transition in the red cyanogen band system

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 21, no. 6, 1966, 727-734

TOPIC TAGS: electron transition, cyanogen, electron transition intensity, cyanogen red band, cyanogen spectrum

ABSTRACT: The CN spectrum beyond the front of a reflected shock wave in 50% Co + 50% N_2 was photographed in the near-infrared region of the spectrum using an electron optical converter with an oxygen-cesium cathode. The absolute intensity of emission of the (1, 0) CN band was measured using a DFS-33 spectrometer with an oxygen-cesium photomultiplier. The intensity of electron transition S_e^{nm} = 0.11 at. units of the red CN (cyanogen) band system was determined from measurements of absolute intensity. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 2 tables. [Translation of authors' abstract] [SP]

SUB CODE: 20/SUBM DATE: 23Apr65/ORIG REF: 007/OTH REF: 011/

Card 1/1 UDC: 535.33:539.194

DRONOV, A. YE.

Wine and Wine Making

Novorossiysk winery of the combine "Abrau-Diurso. Vin. [illegible] no. 4, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

ZAYTSEV, A.; DRONOV, M. (L'vov)

Material incentives at state enterprises. Vop.ekon. no.3: 59-69 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:5)
(Industrial management)
(Bonus system)

DRONOV, F.

Introduction of new machinery and bank credit. Den. i kred. 21 no.8:36-39 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(White Russia--Technological innovations)
(White Russia--Credit)

DRONOV, I. A., inzh.; KOGAN, I. V., inzh.

New foreign means of transportation for carrying equipment and loads in areas which are difficult to reach. Stroi. i dor. mash. 7 no.11:35-38 N '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Transportation, Automotive)

DRONOV, I. S., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Problems of the hygiene of milk supply to large populated areas." Rostov-na-Don, 1960. 16 pp; (Rostov-na-Don State Medical Inst); 300 copies; price not given; (KL, 23-60, 127)

SOV/123-59-14-55098

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mashinostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 14, p 86 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Dronov, M., Dmitriyev, V.

TITLE: A Cutting-Off Tool[14] of the M.A. Dronov Design

PERIODICAL: Byul. tekhn.-ekon. inform. Sovnarkhoz Orlovsk. ekon. adm. r-na, 1958, Nr 3, pp 37 - 38

ABSTRACT: The application of a cutting-off tool with a hard alloy plate is reported. The rear edge has a chamfer of 0.3 - 0.5 mm in width, perpendicular to the front edge, which is followed by the rear angle of 2 - 3°. The tests, carried out with center adjustment of the cutting edge when machining steel of the 30 KhGS grade with a speed of approximately 150 m/min and a feed of 0.2 - 1 mm/revolution, showed that the strength could be doubled. One figure.

A.D.L.

Card 1/1

LETOKHOV, V.S.; VATSURA, V.V.; PUKHLIK, Yu.A.; FEDOTOV, D.I.; KOSOZHIKHIN, A.S.; ZHABOTINSKIY, M.Ye.; DASHEVSKAYA, Ye.I.; KOZLOV, A.N.; RUVINSKIY, L.G.; VASIN, V.A.; YURGENEV, L.S.; NOVOMIROVA, I.Z.; PETROVA, G.N.; SHCHEDROVITSKIY, S.S.; BELYAYEVA, A.A.; BRYKINA, L.I.; GLEBOV, V.M.; DRONOV, M.I.; KONOVALOV, M.D.; TARAPIN, V.N.; MIKHAYLOVSKIY, S.S.; ZHEGALIN, V.G.; ZHABIN, A.I.; GRIBOV, V.S.; MAL'KOV, A.P.; CHERNOV, V.N.; RATNOVSKIY, V.Ya.; VOROB'YEVA, L.M.; MILOVANOVA, M.M.; ZARIPOV, M.F.; KULIKOVSKIY, L.F.; GONCHARSKIY, L.A.; TYAN KHAK SU

Inventions.. Avtom. i prib. no.1:78-80 Ja-Mr '65. (MIRA 18:8)

DRONOV, N., inzhener-konstruktor

Better and cheaper. Mest.prom.i khud.promys. 2 no.3:26-27 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1.Remenno-mekhanicheskiy zavod, Moskva.
(Clothing industry--Equipment and supplies)
(Conveying machinery)

DRONOV, N. D.

Efficient construction of a sewing-shop conveyor and working positions. Leg. prom. 12, No 5, 1952.

DRONOV, N.D.

New pressing [ironing] machines. Leg.prom.15 [i.e.16] no.3:40-42 Mr '56. (Pressing of garments) (MLRA 9:7)

L 11836-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWA(h)/ETC(m) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AT6001265 WW/EM/GS SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0173/0185

AUTHOR: Dronov, N.P.

ORG: None

TITLE: Calculation of shells for explosions

SOURCE: Prochnost' i dinamika aviatsionnykh dvigateley (Durability and dynamics of aircraft engines); sbornik statey, no. 2. Moscow, Izd-vo "Mashinostroyeniye", 1965, 173-185

TOPIC TAGS: rupture strength, shell structure dynamics, cylindric shell structure

ABSTRACT: The author presents methods for calculating shells with consideration of fastened ends and a method of calculating long shells under live loads. These calculations are applicable to structures such as tanks and pipelines subject to the effect of rapidly changing pressures, i.e., which are subject to explosive rupture. The first mathematical elaboration pertains to finite cylindrical shells and formulas are derived which can be used for setting up solutions in all cases of loads on a shell subjected to explosive loads. Examples are given where pressure is applied instantaneously and acts on the shell over a certain period of time and then at a certain instant of time the pressure is instantaneously removed. The second portion of the article pertains to an infinitely long cylindrical shell. In this case the displacement of the wall of this shell with an instantaneously applied single

Card 1/2 UDC: 62-215.001.24:541.126

L 11836-66

ACC NR: AT6001265

load is found from the solution for a finite shell by means of the limiting process (infinite increase of distance between the ends of the shell). The formulas derived describe deformation of an infinitely long shell as a single load travels over it at supercritical velocities. Orig. art. has: 28 formulas.

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: 17Jul65 / ORIG REF: 005

jw

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DRONOV, N.S.; TROITSKIY, Kh.L., redaktor.

[Mortar-pump mechanic] Motorist rastvoronasosa. [Nauch. redaktor Kh.L. Troitskii] Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroitel'stvu i arkhitekture, 1953. 129 p. (MLRA 6:9)
(Pumping machinery)

IOFIN, S.L.; SHARPETIN, V.V.; DRONOV, N.V.; KOP'YEV, V.Ya.; IVANOV, V.A.

Efficiency of mining systems in mines of the East Kazakhstan Economic Region. Gor. zhur. no.7:26-33 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

L. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsvetnykh matallov, g. Ust'-Kamenogorsk.
(East Kazakhstan Province—Mining engineering)

DRONOV, N.V.; IOFIN, S.L.; SHKARPETIN, V.V.

Study of the principles of butt ore recovery through a slot. Gor. zhur. no.10:27-31 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov, Ust'-Kamenogorsk.

BUD'KO, A.V.; KRIVENKOV, N.A.; ARUTYUNOV, K.G.; IOFIN, S.L.; DRONOV, N.V.; FOKIN, Yu.N.; CHUGUNOV, L.F.; VERGUS, N.G.; KUTUZOV, D.S.; TEN, M.A.; FILIPPOV, N.I.; SHNAYDER, M.F.

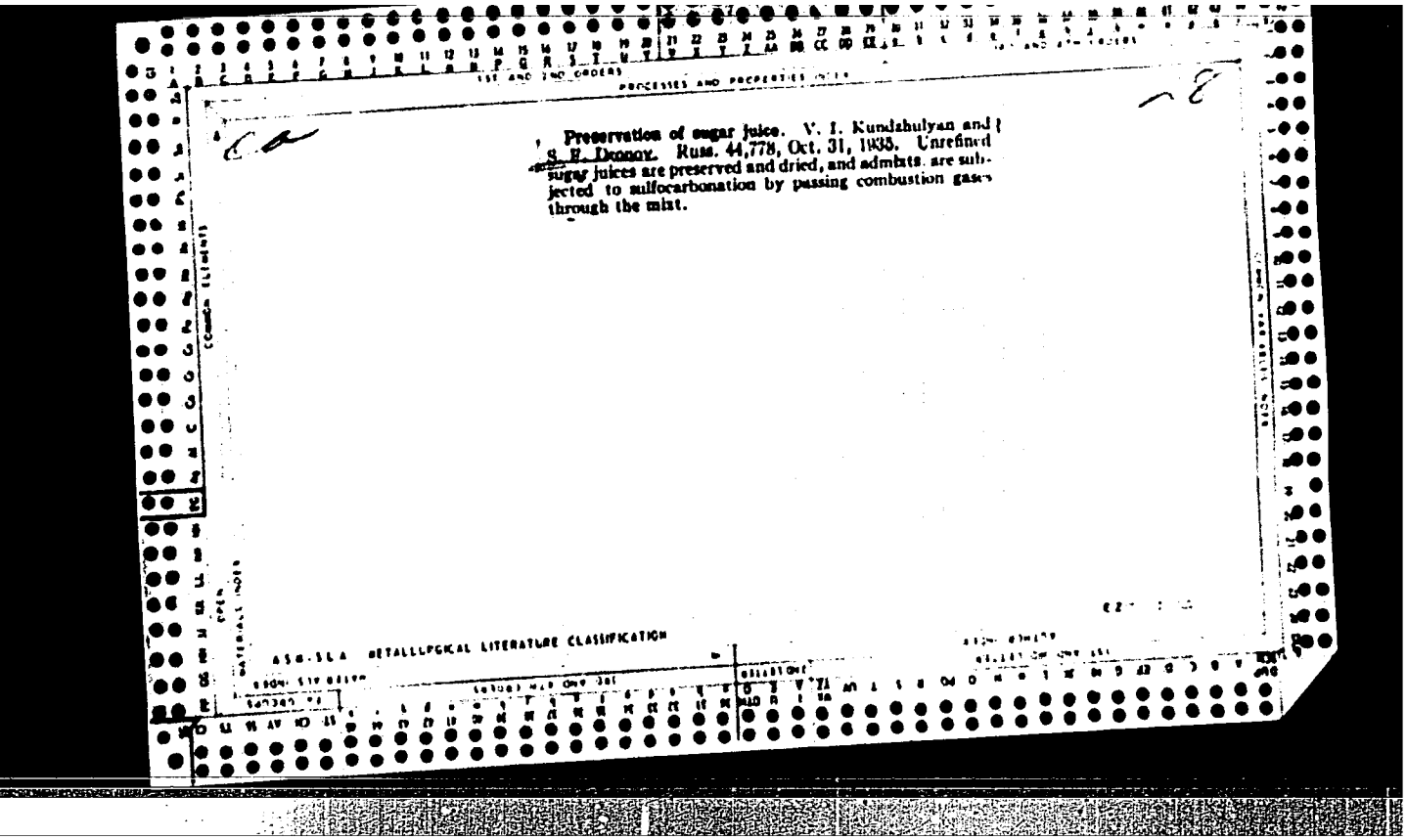
Experiences in using the caving system with end drawing of ore. Gor. zhur. no.8:22-26 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut gornogo dela im. A.A. Skochinskogo (for Bud'ko, Krivenkov, Arutyunov). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov (for Iofin, Dronov, Fokin). 3. Tyrnyauzskiy kombinat (for Chugunov, Vergus). 4. Leninogorskiy polimetallicheskiy kombinat (for Kutuzov, Ten, Filippov, Shnayder).

DRONOV, S.F.

Manufacturing sugar from frozen sugar beets. Sakh. prom. 33 no.1: 23-28 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)

1.Institut gidrolizney promyshlennosti.
(Sugar beets) (Sugar manufacture)



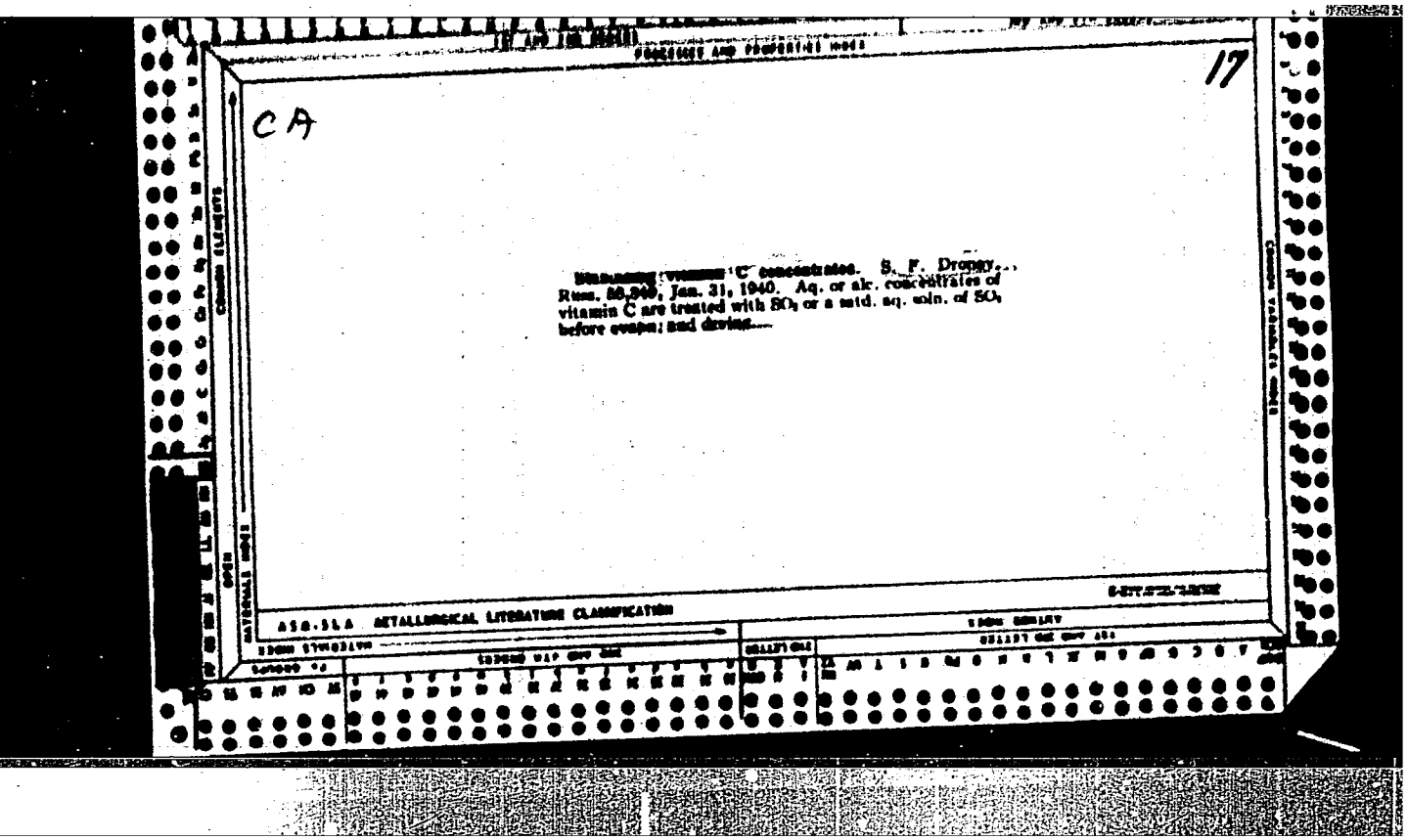
Preservation of sugar juice. V. I. Kundzhulyan and S. E. Dronov. Russ. 44,778, Oct. 31, 1935. Unrefined sugar juices are preserved and dried, and admixts. are subjected to sulfocarbonation by passing combustion gases through the mist.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

11B

A simplified method for the determination of vitamin C in hipberries. S. F. Lienev and S. Manko. *Voprosy Pitaniya* 8, No. 2, 45-53(1939). The dry wt. of hipberries is 38.4-53.2% (45.9% av.) of the fresh wt. The percentage of H_2O-insol. material is 26.3% of the fresh wt. and 60.6% of the dry wt., and has a sp. vol. and sp. wt. of 0.753 cc. and 1.328 g./cc., resp. The mg. % of vitamin C in a sample will then be [(0.753 − 0.21g).C.A_1.A_2.100]/11.4 g, where g is the g. of sample, C is the cc. of 0.001 N dichlorophenol indophenol required for the titration, A_1 is the normality factor of the indicator and A_2 is the aliquot factor, before titration. S. A. K.

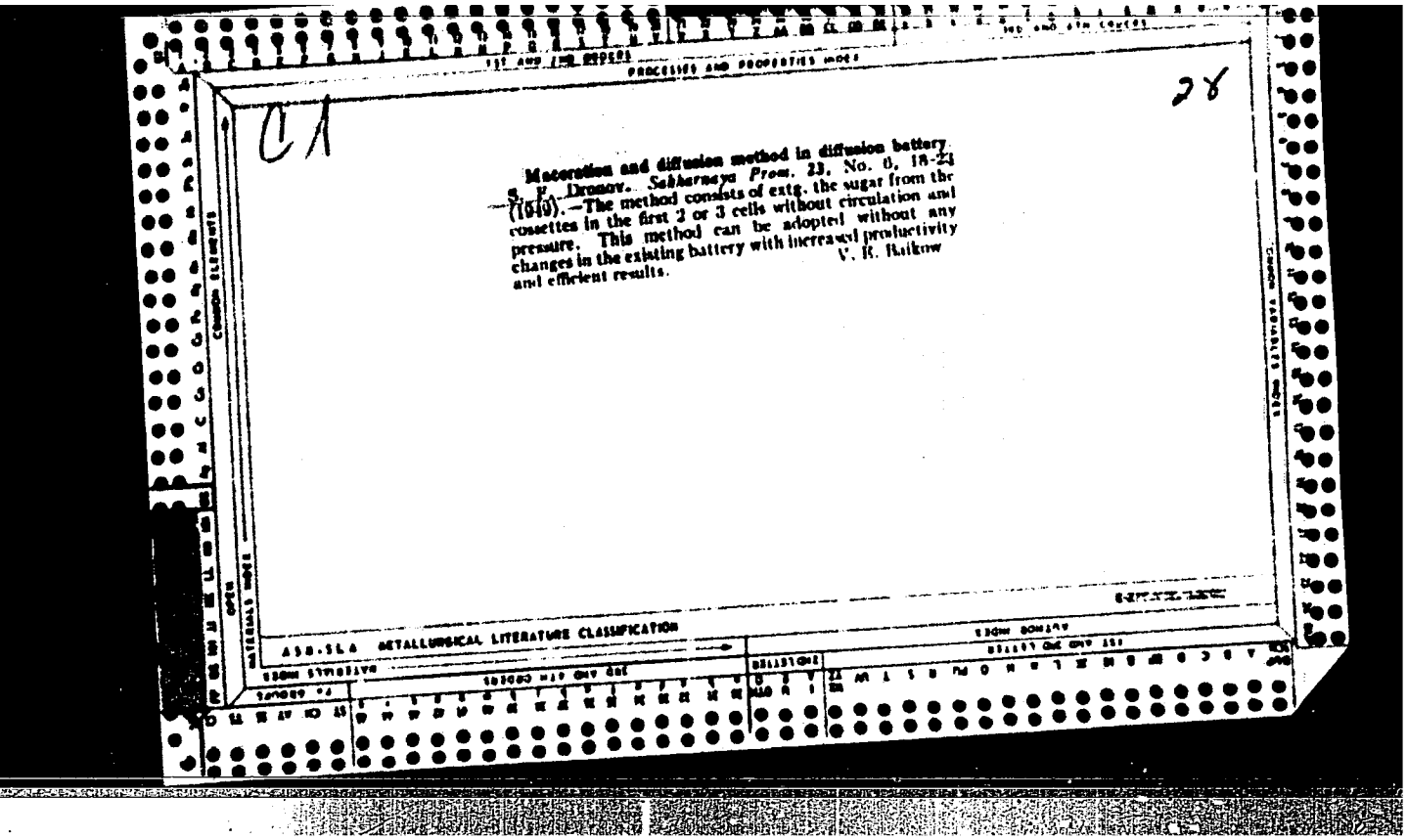
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



DROZOV, S. F.

34055. Dinamicheckaye teoriye izvlecheniye veshch ectv diffuzionnym metodom. Sakhar. prom-ct', 1949, No. 11, s. 24-29 - Bibliogr: 9 Nazv. - Prodolzk. Nachalo: No. 10

SO: Knizhuaya, Letopis', Vol. 7, 1955



C1

28

Maceration and diffusion method in diffusion battery. S. F. Dronov. *Sakharnaya Prom.* 23, No. 6, 18-24 (1949).—The method consists of extg. the sugar from the cossettes in the first 2 or 3 cells without circulation and pressure. This method can be adopted without any changes in the existing battery with increased productivity and efficient results.
V. K. Rulkow

13-3-2

13C

Beet cossettes. A. P. Demoy (*Sakhar. Prom.*, 1950, No. 8, 23–26; *Sug. Ind. Abstr.*, 1950, 12, 100).—Factory and laboratory experiments on the use of cossettes of varying length and thickness, and of flat and grooved cossettes, are recorded. Flat cossettes having a greater thickness than grooved cossettes, facilitate circulation in the battery, but give juice of lower purity than do grooved cossettes; to reduce this effect to a min., the mean thickness of flat cossettes should be >1·2–1·4 mm. P. S. Arup.

ASA-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

DRONOV, S.F.

About the number of cells for a typical diffusion battery. Sakahranaya Prom. 27, No.1, 21-6 '53. (MLRA 6:1)
(CA 48 no.1:393 '54)

DRONOV, S.F. [author]; LEPESHKIN, inzhener; SILIN, P., professor [reviewers].

"Dynamic theory of the extraction of sugar from beets by the diffusion method." S.F.Dronov. Reviewed by Lepeshkin, P.Silin. Sakh.prom. 27 no.8:44-47 Ag '53. (MLRA 6:8)

(Sugar industry) (Dronov, S.F.)

DRONOV, S.F.

Importance of intermediate cells in a diffusion battery. Sakh.prom. 28 no.2:19-21 '54. (MLRA 7:4)

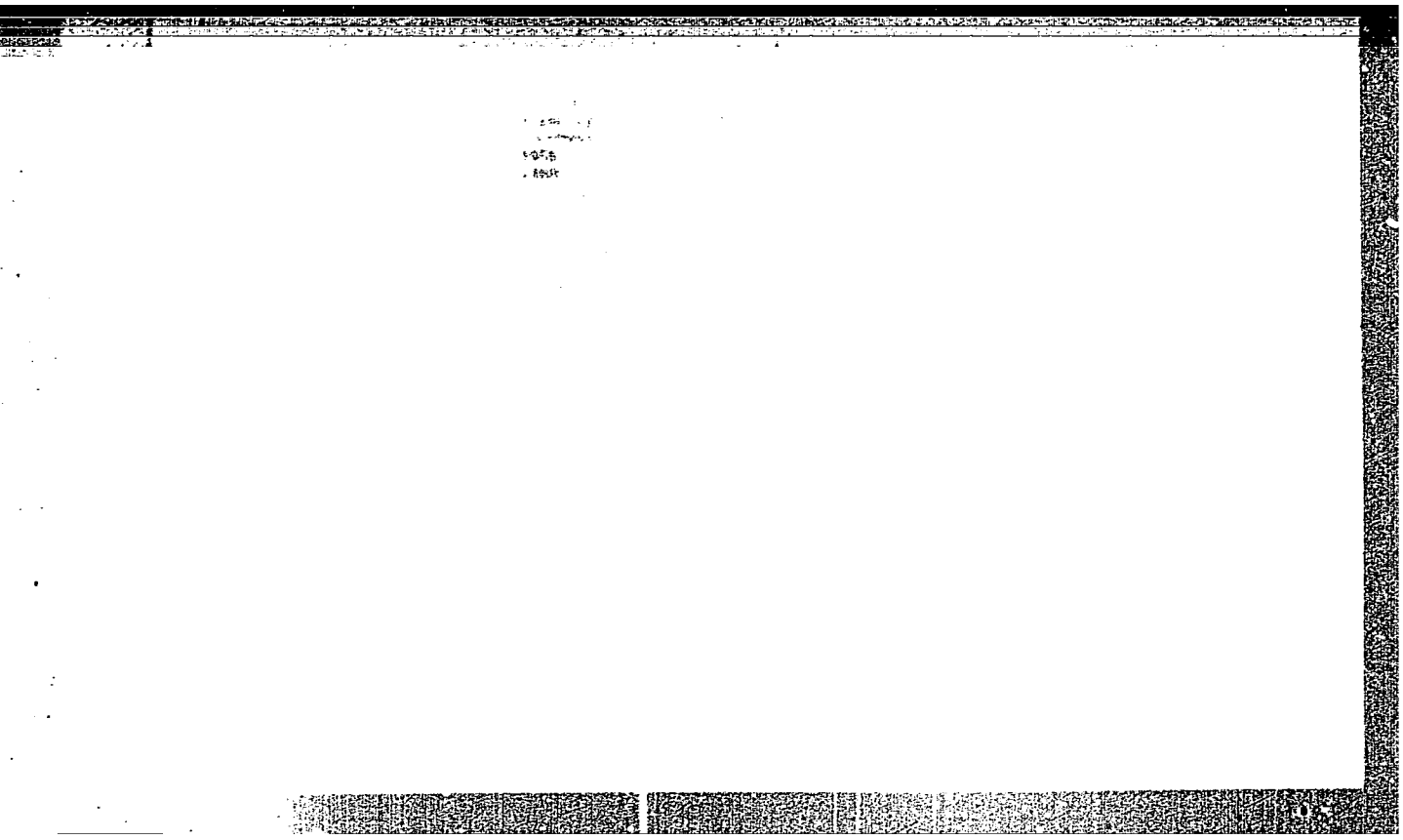
1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sakharnoy promyshlennosti.

(Sugar machinery)

DRONOV, S.F.

Dynamic theory of sugar extraction from beets by the diffusion process. Sakh.prom. 28 no.6:27-30 '54. (MLRA 7:11)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sakharnoy promyshlennosti.
(Sugar industry)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00041122(

DRONOV, S.F.

Effect of the speed of diffusion water on the acceleration of sugar extraction from beet cossettes and strips. Sakh. prom. 32 no.2:9-14 F '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sakharnoy promyshlennosti.
(Sugar manufacture)

DRONOV, S.F.

Increasing output of the diffusion battery. Sakh. prom. 32 no.11: 7-10 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1.Institut gidrolizney promyshlennosti.
(Sugar manufacture)

DRONOV, S. F., Doc of Tech Sci -- (diss) "Intensification of the Process of Coverting Sugar form Beets by Diffusion Method," Moscow, 1959, 18 p (Kiev Technological Institute of the Food Industry) (KL, 1-60, 121)

DRONOV, S.F.

Practicability of plant fiber hydrolysis carried as a process separate from the extraction of its products. Gidroliz. i lesokhim prom. 12 no.7:1-4 '59 (MIRA 13:3)
(Hydrolysis) (Wood--Chemistry)

DRONOV, S.F.; VASIL'YEVA, K.A.

Refining of raw materials in apparatus with continuous action. Gidroliz. i lesokhim.prom. 15 no.1[illegible]-7 '62. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Moskovskoye otdeleniye Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gidroliznoy i sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti.

DRONOV, S.F.; VASIL'YEVA, K.A.; PANINA, L.I.; KURILENKO, N.K.; SUROVOVA, O.F.

Low-modulus hemicellulose hydrolysis of plant tissues with a pentose hydrolizate. Gidroliz. i lesokhim.prom. 16 no.3:17-19 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Moskovskoye otdeleniye Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gidrolizmoy i sul'fitnospirtovoy promyshlennosti.
(Hydrolysis) (Hemicellulose)

DRONOV, V.A., inzh.

The SL-1 machine for cleaving and removing ice. Stroi.i dor. mashinostr. 4 no.9:3-4 S '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(Snow removal)

DRONOV, V.A.

Apparatus for mixing and granulation of thermoplastics. Khim. prom.[Ukr.] no.1:35-37 Ja-Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

KHACHIYAN, A.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; LEKHOVITSER, M.A., inzh.; LEVIN, Yu.D., inzh.; DRONOV, V.G., inzh.

The GDGA-48 automated engine-generator system with an 80 hp. 6GCh 12/14 gas mortor. Energomashinostroenie 11 no.4:28-30 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

V.I. DRONOV

11(4) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3075

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Bashkirskiy filial, Ufa

Khimiya seraorganicheskikh soyedineniy, soderzhashchikhsya v neftyakh i nefteproduktakh; [materialy III nauchnoy sessii] (Chemistry of Sulphur Organic Compounds Contained in Petroleum and Petroleum Products; [Papers of the Third Scientific Session]) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 376 p. 2,000 copies printed. Errata slip inserted.

Editorial Board: R.D. Obolentsev (Resp. Ed.) Doctor of Chemical Sciences; G.D. Gal'pern, Doctor of Chemical Sciences; Ya. B. Chertkov, Doctor of Technical Sciences; V.V. Panov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; and V.P. Rozhdestvenskiy, Candidate of Chemical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: I.I. Kravova; Tech. Ed.: T.P. Polenova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemists, chemical engineers, and technicians specializing in the chemistry of petroleum.

COVERAGE: The book is a collection of papers presented at the Third Scientific Session on the Chemistry of Organic Sulfur- and Nitrogen Compounds Contained in Petroleum and Petroleum Products. The scientific session was held in Ufa, June 3-8, 1957. The book consists of six sections: 1) Synthesis, characterization, and analysis of organic sulfur compounds; 2) Separation and composition of organic sulfur compounds contained in petroleum and petroleum products; 3) Transformation of organic sulfur compounds by thermal catalysis; 4) Corrosive properties of and tar formation in sulfur-containing petroleum and petroleum products; 5) Uses of organic sulfur compounds and hydrogen sulfide; 6) Physiological properties of organic sulfur compounds. No personalities are mentioned. There are 325 references, of which 179 are Soviet, 118 English, 5 French, 12 German, and 1 Czech.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chemistry of Sulphur Organic Compounds (Cont.) SOV/3075

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(6

S/081/62/000/005/037/112
B151/B101

AUTHORS: Obolentsev, R. D., Dronov, V. I.

TITLE: The kinetics of transformation of some monocyclic sulfides and 2-ethylthiophene in the presence of a globular aluminosilicate catalyst

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 5, 1962, 206, abstract 5Zh56 (Sb. "Khimiya sera- i azotorgan. soyedineniy, soderzhashchikhsya v neftyakh i nefteproduktakh" v. 3 Ufa, 1960, 271-294)

TEXT: The kinetics of the transformation of cis- and trans-2,5- dimethyl thiophanes (I), 2-ethylthiophane (II), 2-methyl thia-cyclohexane (III) thiacycloheptane (IV), trans-2,5-di-n-propylthiophane (V) and 2-ethylthiophene (VI) in the presence of a globular aluminosilicate catalyst in a flow system, at atmospheric pressure, is studied. For I - IV the reaction is carried out at 350 - 450°C and a volume velocity (VV) from 1 to 40 hrs^{-1}, for VI at 450-550°C and VV 0.3 - 4 hrs^{-1}, at a

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B151/B101

The kinetics of transformation of ...

concentration of 0.45% on the sulfur in a C_6H_6 medium. The experiments with V are carried out in cetane, decalin and α-methyl-naphthalene at 350 - 400°C, at VV from 2.5 to 80 hrs^{-1}. The main sulfur-containing product of all the catalytic transformations is H_2S. The kinetic equations are derived. The dependence of the parameters of these equations on the reciprocal of the absolute temperature is found. The mean velocity of transformation of the monocyclic sulfides depends on their structure and increases with increasing molecular weight. The rate of transformation of 2- alkylthiophanes is lower than that of the isomeric 2,5-dialkylthiophanes. For the isomeric monocyclic sulfides with 5 and 6 membered rings the rates are almost equal, and higher than that for 7 membered rings. With the cis- and trans-isomers of 2,5-dialkylthiophanes the rates are very close together. The difference in the rates of transformation of the monocyclic sulfides is reflected in the composition of the monocyclic sulfides contained in the distilled products from catalytic cracking which enrich in low mol. wt. sulfides and 2-alkylthiophanes at the expense of high mol. wt. sulfides and 2,5-dialkylthiophanes. The desulfuration of petroleum products in the catalytic cracking process depends on their hydrocarbon composition, which

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The kinetics of transformation of ...

is borne out by the different rates of transformation of V depending on the solvent. The aluminosilicate catalyst can be used for getting rid of monocyclic sulfides from their mixtures with thiophenes, the rate of transformation of which is considerably lower, as shown in the case of VI.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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~~5(3)~~ 5.3300(B)

AUTHORS: Obolentsev, R. D., Dronov, V. I. SOV/20-130-1-27/69

TITLE: Transformation Kinetics of Some Monocyclic Sulfides on an Aluminosilicate Catalyst

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol 130, Nr 1, pp 98-101 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The problem mentioned in the title is of importance in connection with the catalytic cracking of petroleum containing much sulfur. With their paper, the authors wanted to close a gap in the respective publications. For this purpose, they used cis- and transisomers of 2,5-dimethylthiophane and 2,5-di-n-propylthiophane, 2-ethylthiophane, 2-n-hexylthiophane, 2-methylthiacyclohexane, thiacycloheptane, and 2-ethylthiophene. A continuously working laboratory apparatus was used for the experiments which were carried out at atmospheric pressure. The volume velocity was between 1 and 80. The sulfides were catalyzed in benzene and some other solvents as 0.45% solutions (computed with respect to sulfur). The catalyst used was an aluminosilicate catalyst with the activity index 33. A sulfur balance was made for each experiment. The authors proved that H_2S is the most

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important sulfur-containing product of the transformations mentioned. The quantity of mercaptane sulfur in the catalyzates does not exceed 2.5% computed with respect to the sulfur content in the initial raw material. The sulfur content in the coke does not exceed 3% of the sulfur in the initial solution. Equations (1) and (2) suggested in a general form by A. V. Frost (Refs 1, 4) and S. A. Kazeyev (Refs 2, 5) were used for the kinetic characteristics of the above transformations. Table 1 shows the characteristic values determined for the kinetic equations of the above substances. Their degrees of transformation were computed in dependence on the contact time at 350, 400 and 450° C. Figure 1 shows such a dependence at 450° as an example. It shows that the points determined experimentally lie rather exactly on the curves computed. In a short contact time, differences in the average transformation rates of the cyclic sulfides occur. This rate increases with the molecular weight of the sulfide. From this and other differences found, the authors conclude that this phenomenon certainly influences the composition of the cyclic sulfides contained in the distillation products of catalytic cracking. These products are enriched by low-molecular sulfides and 2-alkylthiophanes at the expense of the content in

Transformation Kinetics of Some Monocyclic Sulfides on an Aluminosilicate Catalyst

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high-molecular sulfides and 2,5-dialkylthiophanes. Thus, it was shown that an aluminosilicate catalyst can be used for eliminating monocyclic sulfides from their mixture with thiophenes. The factors of diffusion inhibition computed according to A. Ya. Rozovskiy and V. V. Shchekin (Ref 6) showed that - depending on the grain size of the catalyst - cis-2,5-dimethylthiophane is either transformed in the inner diffusion range or in the transition range. The authors assume that distillates with the lowest sulfur content are produced in cracking in a suspension with a dustlike catalyst. Figure 2 shows that trans-2,5-di-n-propylthiophane, dissolved in benzene and α-methyl naphthalene, is most rapidly transformed. 2,5-di-n-propylthiophane in octane is the slowest to transform. A higher content of isooctylene in the isooctane-isooctylene mixture reduces the transformation intensity of cis-2,5-dimethylthiophane (Fig 3). The degree of desulfurization can be

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Transformation Kinetics of Some Monocyclic Sulfides on an Aluminosilicate Catalyst

determined from the kinetic characteristics of the sulfide mixtures in petroleum products. The total intensity of transformation of a sulfide mixture follows the rule of additivity (Fig 4). There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Bashkirskiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR (Bashkiriya Branch of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: July 7, 1959, by A. V. Topchiyev, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 6, 1959

Card 4/4

DRONOV, V. I.

Cand Chem Sci - (diss) "Kinetics of transformation of several monocyclic sulfides in the presence of industrial ball alumsilicate catalyst." Ufa, 1961. 11 pp; (Academy of Sciences USSR, Inst of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 7-61 sup, 221)

OBOLENTSEV, R.D., prof., doktor khim. nauk, otv. red.; GLADKOVA, L.K., red.; DRONOV, V.I., red.; KALANTAR, N.G., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; MIKHEYEV, G.M., red.; POZDEYEV, N.M., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, red.; KLEYMENOVA, K.F., vedushchiy red.; FEDOTOVA, I.G., tekhn. red.

[Materials of the Scientific Session on Chemistry of Sulfur- and Nitrogen Organic Compounds Contained in Petroleum and Petroleum Products] Materialy Nauchnoy sessii po khimii sera- i azotorganicheskikh soedinenii, soderzhashchikhsia v neftiakh i nefteproduktakh. 5th, Ufa, 1959. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry. Vol.4. [Chemistry ofsulfur organic compounds contained in petroleum and petroleum products] Khimiia seraorganicheskikh soedinenii, soderzhashchikhsia v neftiakh i nefteproduktakh. 1961. 278 p. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Nauchnaya sessiya po khimii sera- i azotorganicheskikh soyedineniy, soderzhashchikhsia v neftiakh i nefteproduktakh. 5th, Ufa, 1959.
2. Bashkirskiy filial AN SSSR, otdel khimii (for Obolentsev).
(Petroleum--Analysis) (Sulfur organic compounds)

36538

S/081/62/000/006/070/117
B149/B108

J,370.

AUTHORS: Obolentsev, R. D., Dronov, V. I.,

TITLE: The kinetics of the transformation of some monocyclic sulfides in the presence of spherical alumosilicate catalyst

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 6, 1962, 532, abstract 6M179 (Sb. "Khimiya seraorgan. soyedineniy soderzhashchikhsya v neftyakh i nefteproduktakh. v. 4", M., Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 151 - 159)

TEXT: The experiments were carried out in a laboratory pilot plant of flow type, at atmospheric pressure. The study of the kinetics of transformation of 2-n-hexylthiophane at 350-450°C and duration of contact of 0.1 - 4 sec showed that the mean rate of transformation of monocyclic sulfides increased with the increase in their molecular weights in the case of brief contact. The rate of transformation of 2,5-dialkylthiophanes is higher than that of the isomeric 2-alkylthiophanes; however, this difference tends to decrease with the increase of molecular weight of the thiophanes. Unsaturated hydrocarbons lower sharply the rate of transformation of cyclic

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sulfides. The study of the kinetics of transformation of a mixture of cis-2,5-dimethylthiophane, 2-ethylthiophane, and 2-methylthiacyclohexane showed that the degree of transformation of the mixture obeys the additive law. Intradiffusion retardation takes place during the transformation of cyclic sulfides in the presence of spherical alumosilicate catalyst.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

X

SHUYKIN, N.I.; BEL'SKIY, I.F.; BARKOVSKAYA, L.Ya.; DRONOV, V.I.; ALALYKINA, L.A.

Synthesis of 2,4- and 2,5- dialkylthiophanes. Izv.AN SSSR.-Otd.khim.nauk no.6:1093-1098 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR i Institut organicheskoy khimii Bashkirskogo filiala AN SSSR.
(Thiophene)

DRONOV, V.I.

Cambrian sediments in the central pamirs. Dokl. AN Tadzh. SSR 6 no.3:30-33 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete Ministrov Tadzhikskoy SSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN Tadzhikskoy SSR A.P.Nedzvetskim.

DRONOV, V.I.; LEVEN, E.Ya.; MEL'NIK, G.G.; PASHKOV, B.R.

Stratigraphy of Ordovician sediments in the central Pamirs. Sov. geol. 3 no.10:133-136 O'60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete Ministrov Tadzhikskoy SSR.
(Pamirs--Geology, Stratigraphic)

3. (5)

AUTHORS: Dronov, V. I., Karapetov, S. S., Leven, E. Ya. SOV/20-127-3-45/71

TITLE: On the Age of Coals in the East Pamir

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 3, pp 634-636 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The coals mentioned in the title (only deposit: Kurtekinskoye (Ref 2)) were ascribed to the Permian-triassic or rather Permian according to pollen and spores. The authors, however, found out in two-years' investigations that they belong to the Upper Jurassic. The respective sedimentary complex is deposited transgressively with angular unconformities on a washed-out Permian and Triassic surface. These two formations are represented by maritime facies, which excludes the presence of coal-bearing sediments. The authors give a summarized cross section of the pre-carboniferous sedimentary masses (Fig 1). This cross section as well as the geological interrelations observed between the sedimentations near the deposit leave no doubt as to the Upper-jurassic age of the coal and the mass containing it. This has sufficiently been confirmed by several classifications of the spore-pollen complex made by the Kurtekinskaya razvedochnaya partiya (Kurtekinskaya Prospecting Team, K. M. Umanskiy). According to

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On the Age of Coals in the East Pamir

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N. I. Stukalova who made the classifications, the forms disclosed show great similarity to the complex of the Upper Jurassic in North Caucasus and the Fergana Basin. Formerly, Pagiophyllum pollen had been mistaken for Permian cordaites. There are 1 figure and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Pamirskaya geologo-razvedochnaya ekspeditsiya (Pamir Geological Prospecting Expedition)

PRESENTED: March 16, 1959, by D. V. Nalivkin, Academician

SUBMITTED: February 25, 1959

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3(0)
AUTHORS: Dyufur, M. S., Dronov, V. I., Kushlin, B. K. SOV/20-123-3-40/54

TITLE: The Triassic Stratigraphy of Southeastern Pamir (K stratigrafii triasa Yugo-Vostochnogo Pamira)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 123, Nr 3, pp 527-529 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Pamirskaya ekspeditsiya Tadzhikskogo geologicheskogo upravleniya (Pamir Expedition of the Tadzhik Geological Administration) carried out geological work in southeastern Pamir during recent years. Two parties have collected numerous pelecypods from the gravel-containing, limy suite of the Trias. These two parties were: a. for geological mapping (Muzkol'skaya: Sh. Sh. Damkayev and others, 1955), b. for stratigraphy (Badakhshanskaya: M. S. Dyufur, 1956). According to L. D. Kiparisova these pelecypods belong to the Ladinian Stage of the Middle Trias. Based on studies of several Triassic sections, M. S. Dyufur concluded that there was no interruption in sedimentation at the Permian-Triassic boundary. In 1957 V. I. Dronov and B. K. Kushlin of the Badakhshanskaya party studied the Triassic sections. They have proved by means

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of fauna that the lower horizons of the gravel-containing, limy suite are Lower and Middle Triassic and divided this suite into 5 packages. The Triassic sediments can be clearly divided into 2 suites according to their lithologic composition. The following classification is proposed by the authors: 1. Kobrigenskaya (gravel-containing, limy suite) suite, and 2. Istykskaya (Ref 4) sandstone-shale suite. According to the fauna found, the Kobrigenskaya suite embraces sediments from the Lower Triassic up to the Carnian Stage, incl. Its thickness varies between 45 and 170 m. (Footnote: The thick suite of Triassic limestones described by P. P. Vinogradov in Akbash might be separated independently). The Istykskaya suite overlies this suite entirely concordantly. A fauna was found only in the lower part of the Istykskaya suite. This fauna indicates that the earliest beds belong at least to the uppermost parts of the Carnian Stage, if not already to the Upper Triassic Norian Stage. The Istykskaya suite includes the Norian and Rhaetian Stages of the Upper Trias , since numerous floristic remains, chiefly of Rhaetian age, were found in the upper part of the Istykskaya suite in Pamir (Ref 4). As a result, it is possible that the very uppermost parts of this suite belong to the Lias.

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The Istykskaya suite is overlaid by thick sandstones and conglomerates of the Lias and also by Middle and Upper Jurassic sediments. The thickness of the Istykskaya suite is 600-1000 m and attains 1500 m in the Bazar-Dara Chain. The differences in the thicknesses of both suites is striking and leads to the supposition of an interruption in sedimentation during the Trias. The same phenomenon is known in the Himalayas. Although the small thickness of Lower and Middle Triassic sediments indicates a marked retardation of submergence in southeastern Pamir at this time (apparently for the entire central Asiatic branch of Tethys) the marine conditions were not interrupted. There are 6 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete Ministrov Tadzhikskoy SSR (Administration for Geology and the Preservation of Mineral Wealth at the Council of Ministers of Tadzhikskaya SSR) Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. A. Zhdanova (Leningrad State University imeni A. A. Zhdanov)

PRESENTED: June 28, 1958, by D. V. Nalivkin, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 26, 1958

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DRONOV, V.I.; LEVEN, E.Ya.

Geology of the southeastern Pamirs. Sov.geol. 4 no.11:21-36 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete Ministrov Tadzhikskoy SSR.

(Pamirs--Geology)

DRONOV, V.I.

Bartang complex. Sov.geol. 6 no.3:142-147 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete Ministrov Tadzhikskoy SSR.

(Pamirs—Geology, Stratigraphic)

L 09054-67
ACC NR: AP6031044 SOURCE CODE: UR.0146/66/009/004/0105/0110

38

AUTHOR: Dronov, V. V.; Lyubinov, Yu. V.

ORG: Leningrad Electrotechnical Institute im. V. I. Ul'yanov-Lenin (Leningradskiy elektrotekhnickeskiy institut)

TITLE: Moldulation of radiant flux with two grids

SOURCE: IVUZ. Priborostroyeniye, v. 9, no. 4, 1966, 105-110

TOPIC TAGS: pulse code modulation, radiant flux, electron grid, communication coding

ABSTRACT: An analytical investigation of the nature of modulated radiant flux has been carried out with the aid of two grids or rasters. Modulation with two grids opens great prospects for processing and transmitting coded information in comparison with the electron flux modulation of a single grid or raster. The paper was recommended by the Department of Automatic Control System. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 formula. [Based on authors' abstract]

SUB CODE: 17/ SUBM DATE: 23Oct65/ ORIG REF: 001/

Card 1/1 nst UDC: 535.8

L 44149-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(f) DJ
ACC NR: AP6030263 SOURCE CODE: UR/0147/66/000/003/0137/0140

AUTHOR: Dronov, Yu. V.

32B

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of grid installation on the reduction of hydraulic losses in composite piping

SOURCE: IVUZ. Aviatsionnaya tekhnika, no. 3, 1966, 137-140

TOPIC TAGS: jet engine, jet engine hydraulic system

ABSTRACT: The pressure of sudden constrictions, expansions, and turns in the piping of a jet engine results in a considerable pressure drop during the flow of a fluid. Installation of a wire grid in front of the piping section with a high hydraulic resistance (see Fig. 1) was found to reduce pressure losses considerably. To obtain this effect, however, the grid must be selected experimentally for each individual case. The use of a grid also improves the stability of the hydraulic system. A grid made of wire 0.35 mm in diameter with 1 x 1 mesh was found to be most effective. The average reduction in pressure drop amounted

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I 41149-66

ACC NR: AP6030263

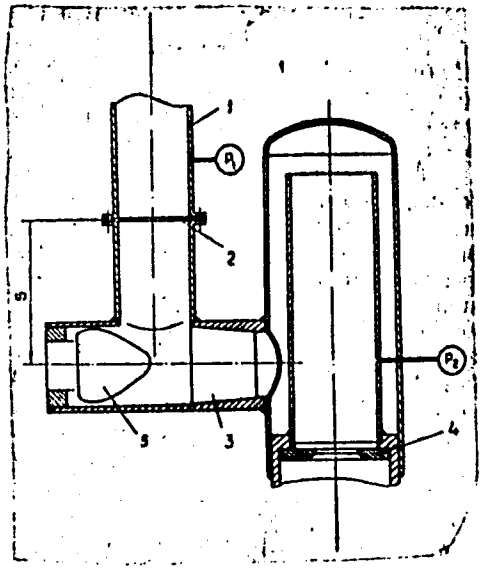

Fig. 1. Grid arrangement

1 - Inlet piping; 2 - grid; 3 - test section; 4 - throttle orifice; P_1 and P_2 - pressure gages; 5 - cone.

to $8 \cdot 10^5$ n/m^2. The theoretical basis for the positive effect of the grid is given. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table. [AS]

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: 25Mar66/ ORIG REF: 003/ ATD PRESS: 5072

Card 2/2 hs

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00041122(

LISENKO, V.G., kand. ist. nauk; EPSHTEYN, A.I., kand. ist. nauk; CHIRKOV, N.P., kand. ist. nauk; KIYAN, Ye.A., kand. ist. nauk; PLUGATAREV, P.G., kand. ist. nauk; POBEDINA, Ye.N., kand. ist. nauk; DRONOVA, A.I., kand. ist. nauk; BLOKH, B.A., kand. ist. nauk; VORONINA, V.M., red.; LIMANOVA, M.I., tekhn. red.

[Outline history of the Kharkov Tractor Plant, 1931-1961] Ocherk istorii Khar'kovskogo traktornogo zavoda im. Ordonikidze, 1931-1961. Khar'kov, Khar'kovskoe knizhnoe izdvo, 1962. 296 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Kharkov--Tractor industry)

DRONOVA, G.N., inzh.; YEVSTROP'YEV, K.S., doktor khimich. nauk

Electric properties of SVAM-type glass plastic. Elektrotekhnika 36 no.5:37-39 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

AP7008667

AUTHOR: Dronova, G. N.; Yovstrop'yev, K. S. SOURCE CODE: UR/0153/66/009/006/0938/0942

ORG: Department of Glass Technology, Leningrad Technological Institute im. Lensovet (Kafedra tekhnologii stekla, Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Dielectric parameters of anisotropic fiberglass-reinforced plastics containing epoxy-phenol binders

SOURCE: IVUZ. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, v. 9, no. 6, 1966, 938-942

TOPIC TAGS: fiberglass, reinforced plastic, epoxy resin, resistivity, dielectric constant, dielectric loss

ABSTRACT: The resistivity ρv, dielectric loss tan δ and permittivity ϵ of type SVAM fiberglass-reinforced materials at 50 cycles were measured on flat specimens 25x25x2 mm with an R-525 high-voltage bridge. At 10^3 and 10^4 cycles, tan δ and ϵ were measured on an MLYe-1 instrument, and at 10^5, 10^6 and 10^7 cycles with a KV-1 Q-meter. To determine the influence of the properties of the components on the dielectric characteristics, the quantities ρv, tan δ and ϵ at 10^6 cycles of standard alkali-free glass, ED-6 epoxy resin (cured with K-17 phenol formaldohyde resin) and an SVAM material consisting of this glass and resin were measured. It was found that the dielectric characteristics of the SVAM material were determined by the properties of both components and that a decisive part is played by the binder. ρv, tan δ and ϵ of the reinforced

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UDC: 621.325.6[illegible]

ACC NR: AP7008667

material can be calculated from ρ_v, tan δ and ϵ of the components. There is a distinct quantitative influence of air inclusions on ϵ in the SVAM material studied. As the temperature rises, tan δ and ϵ of SVAM increase at 10^3-10^7 cycles, so that their insulating properties decrease. The insulating properties of SVAM are impaired in a moist atmosphere; however, following the action of moisture, it is equivalent to fiberglass-reinforced plastics used for electric insulation. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ 20/ SUBM DATE: 30Mar65/ ORIG REF: 003

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SHCHELOCHKOVA, S.P.; MAKARTSEVA, T.V.; GARSHIN, Ye.A.; MOISEYEVA, Ye.I.; BIAGODAROVA, T.N.; MAKAROVA, L.I.; MEL'NIKOVA, R.M.; REVIZOVA, V.Ye.; YUSHKEVICH, G.I.; YEVPRYNTSEVA, Z.A.; GALYAMOVA, M.F.; DROKOVA, L.M.; SALIKOVA, V.N.; KONNOV, F.Ya., red.; ANTONOV, V.P., tekhn.red.

[Economy of the province and city of Kuybyshev; a statistical manual] Narodnoe khoziaistvo Kuibyshevskoi oblasti i goroda Kuibysheva; statisticheskii sbornik. Kuibyshev, Kuibyshevskoe otd-nie Gosstatizdata, 1957. 197 p. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Kuybyshevskaya oblast'. Statisticheskoye upravleniye. 2. Statisticheskoye upravlneiye Kuybyshevskoy oblasti (for all, except Konnov, Antonov)

(Kuybyshev Province--Statistics)

EMANUEL', N.M.; KONOVALOVA, N.P.; DRONOVA, L.M.

Kinetic characteristics of the antitumoral activity of chemical compounds of various classes. Dokl. AN SSSR 143 no.3:737-740 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Emanuel'.)
(Cytotoxic drugs)

EMANUEL', N.M.; DRONOVA, L.M.; KONOVALOVA, N.P.; MAYZUS, Z.K.; SKIBIDA, I.P.

Antileukemic effect of 2,6-di-tert.-butyl-4-methylphenol (ionol). Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.2:481-484 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)